Twelve QUERIES humbly offered, relating to the BILL for Restraining the Wearing East-India Silks, &c. in England.

11,25

HY should not East-India Silks, Bengalls, &c. be prohibited to be worn in England, when by reason of their extraordinary Cheapness they will certainly extreamly prejudice, if not utterly destroy our own Manufactures?

II. Why should we prohibit the Dutch and Italian Silks, when by reason of their Dearness and the Ingenuity of our English Workmen, we have in a great measure beat them out of that Trade leveral years past, and both Dutch and Italians take off

great quantities of our Woollen Manutactures?

III. Why should we send our Gold and Silver to the East-Indies, from whence it will never return to purchase their Manusactures to be worn in England, when we have so Noble a Manusacture of our own, which has of late years been so greatly improved, and may yet be surther improved, if due Incouragement be given thereunto, and will very well answer all the uses of India Silks,&c?

IV. Why should we send our Money to imploy the poor in India, when we have very great Numbers of Poor at home, who must either Starve for want of Work, be

Relieved by Charity, or Remove to Forreign Parts to get their Live! hood?

V. Whether if the East-India Company should be settled with a Stock of 2000000 l. and no Restraint be laid upon them, it will not then be in their power to bring in such vast quantities of Manusactured Goods, as will destroy our own Manusactures when they please?

VI. Whether the English Wooll yielded so good a Price, or, Rents so well paid, or the Poor so well Imployed (some years past) when the generality of all Sorts and Degrees of Persons wore East-India Manusactures, as they have since the East-India

Goods, have been scarce and dear?

VII. Whether that Position of Sir Josiah Child (The Dient Champion for the Enti-India Crave) laid down in the Preface of his Treatile upon Trade, do not strenuously plead for the Bill? viz. That the Expence of Forreign Commodities, especially Forreign Manufactures, is the worst Expence a Nation can be inclinable to, and ought to be prevented as much as possible.

VIII. Why may not the Linnen Drapers sell our own Silks and other Manusa-Aures, as well as East-India Silks, Bengalls, &c. and if they will not, whether their Interest or Humour ought to be preserved before the Interest of all those vast Numbers that have their whole Livelyhood and Dependance upon our Silk and Woollen

Manufactures, or receive great Benefit thereby?

IX. Whether there is not as much reason for East-India Manusactures to be prohibited to be worn in England, as there was to prohibit them in France, which

was actually done about Eight years fince?

X. What advantage is it to this Nation (if it were true as is afferted) that the East-India Company send out our Cloth, and sell it in Persia for wrought Silks? whereas formerly the Turkey Company used to supply the Persians, and have in return Raw Silk, and might do so again, if the Trade were turned into its old Channel.

XI. Whether the preventing India Manufactures to be worn in England, will not disappoint the Scotch Gast India Company, and prevent the running their Goods (which will be Custom-free) upon us, and thereby give a great Check to their growth and progress? and whether this may not be the great reason that makes one who Subscribed a great Sum, and was Chosen a Committee man of that Company, so zealously Sollicit against the Bill.

XII. Whether if the East-India Trade be not Restrained before a Company be settled by Act of Parliament, and it should afterward be found necessary to be done, it may not then be very difficult (if not impossible) to obtain, considering what Methods have by the East-India Company in former days been taken to support and

defend their Interest, against all Opposers.